

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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ORVIS DROVE FIRST SPIKE

On New Electric Line Between Palatine and Wauconda Last Thursday

The Waukegan, Rockford & Elgin Traction company will be completed inside of two months is the announcement now given out by promoters of the road. The work of laying rails started last Thursday afternoon and Attorney Orvis of Waukegan one of the main promoters, drove the first spike.

This ceremony took place at Palatine and was greeted by a loud cheer from hundreds of people who had gathered. Farmers living in the western part of the county are of the opinion that it opens a new era for them.

The road for the time being will extend between Palatine and Wauconda, a distance of thirteen miles. The ground has all been graded, the rails and ties are on the ground and everything is in readiness to carry on the work with all possible speed.

A large force of men will be placed at work in a few days and it is the belief of the promoters that the rails all will be laid and cars will be running over the line inside of two months.

The fact that the work has progressed to this point is considered positive proof that the promoters intend to complete the road just as fast as possible. The failure to get a franchise into Waukegan will cause considerable delay in laying the line to that city but it is expected that just as soon as it is seen that the promoters really intend to carry on the project that the city will be ready and anxious to grant the franchise. At the time the franchise was sought the principal objection seemed to be that the road wished to haul freight cars over its line and this was opposed by property owners on the streets through which it was proposed to run the line.

For some time the work of grading etc., has been carried on and everything is ready to rush the Palatine-Wauconda branch. From these towns the road will be extended as fast as possible it is claimed.

DOG'S EYE GRAFTED ON MAN'S

American Oculist Restores 'Lost Sight by Performing Wonderful Operation.

That a person totally blind from ophthalmia, even from birth, can be made to see by having a portion of a dog's eye grafted on his own was the startling communication made by Doctor Borsch, an American oculist at present in Paris, in a paper read before the meeting of the French Ophthalmology society a few days ago.

Doctor Borsch explained that as a result of blindness from ophthalmia, as also from some other causes, the cornea, which is the transparent membrane in front of the eye, becomes opaque and in such a case the only chance of restoring sight is to replace the defective cornea by a healthy one. To perform this feat, Dr. Borsch first operates on a dog and lays back from its eye the conjunctiva or skin of the eyeball surrounding the cornea. He removes a portion of the latter and places it aside in blood serum. He then performs the same operation on the patient's eye, removing part of the front of the eye of the same size as the cornea, taken from the animal.

The dog's cornea is now placed in position on the human eye and secured with stitches of the finest possible silk, the surrounding skin, which had been laid back, being brought into place over the edge of the cornea and also sown.

The new graft unites with the eye in a few days, aided by a temporary glass cover to keep it in shape and injections of serum to stimulate vitality.

Observant Childhood.

Children are natural lovers and natural logicians. Eager, unconsciously observant, they think things out in their own way, they desire the best for their friends and they have unbounded faith in what might be termed automatic justice. Some such attitude of mind lay at the root of little Tommy's odd remark when told that a family friend, thoroughly unselfish and frequently imposed upon by her unthinking relatives, had slipped suddenly from this present world.

"Well, mother, I'm so glad there are many mansions in heaven, so there'll be enough to go 'round in the Dennis family, an' leave a nice one for Miss Hallie. You know, she never did seem to have anything of her really, trivied down here!"

MISSING WOMAN IS FOUND

Discovery of Dead Body Confirms the Worst Fears of Relatives

BOY SEES REMAINS IN WATER

A Four Days Search Closed Wednesday Noon With the Saddest Possible Ending For All Concerned

With the finding of the body of the late Mrs. F. L. Murray of Waukegan on the breakwater at the foot of Ohio street, near Durkee street, in Kenosha, Wis., this Wednesday, one of the most perplexing disappearance mysteries Waukegan ever had came to a saddest possible ending, the forced conclusion that the late woman of prominence had cast herself into the lake deliberately.

Circumstances lead to the belief that she either cast herself into the lake from one of the piers of Waukegan harbor and then was carried to a point south of Kenosha harbor, or, this theory failing, that she wandered from the west side electric road at State Line station eastward to the lake and there ended all, the waves taking the body to Kenosha.

Mrs. Murray disappeared Friday evening. She had been conversing with members of her family and seemed to be quite cheerful. After a little while she rose and passed through a door, supposedly into the next room. No one thought anything about it until an hour later. Then, when she did not appear a search was instituted and it was found that she had disappeared.

A little later in the evening the matter was turned over to the Waukegan police and a diligent search was instituted.

Edward Chester a Kenosha boy, who lives within twenty feet of where the body was found, made the discovery between 11 and 11:15.

The boy sighted the burden of the waves as it came in. It was caught in the timber work of the pier, which juts out forty about feet into the lake, and there held, so that it was easily recovered.

The coroner, the Kenosha police, were notified of the find, and the body was removed from the water and taken to the Mischler and Stratton undertaking rooms, pending the inquest, after which it was removed to Waukegan.

Just as soon as the party which removed the body from the water reached the lake front at Kenosha, the coroner's officers, reporters and police officers identified the body as that of Mrs. Murray, and with great promptness the news was transmitted to Waukegan, that the terrible suspense under which relatives have been laboring as had the whole city, in fact, might come to an end, even with so mournful an announcement as that Mrs. Murray no longer lived.

Identification was made complete through descriptions published in the Waukegan and Chicago newspapers.

The late Mrs. Murray operated the old Waukegan House for the late Clarence Murray for some years, and after his death with her husband's assistance managed his estate for the daughter, Miss Doris.

The survivors beside the grief-stricken husband are Mrs. Robert Ingalls and William Murray, together with the niece, Miss Doris. The Murrys reside in apartments in the Murray block, Madison and Genesee streets.

No nobler or better woman ever lived in Waukegan than the late Mrs. Murray and her untimely end has caused widespread grief throughout the city.

BROWE SCHOOL REUNION

Forty There Who Attended School About Fifty Years Ago

There were forty people, men and women, present at the Browe school reunion on the school grounds near Wadsworth Thursday who were pupils at the school fifty years ago, and nearly as many who attended forty years ago.

This is believed to be the most remarkable record of school loyalty to be found in the entire country and possibly in the world, as the Browe school is a plain, unornamented frame one-roomed country school house, the building, the grounds, nothing like these creating the loyalty, but simply the ancient neighborly spirit in its purest form.

The picnic held Thursday with all the old settlers attending and enjoying the old fashioned picnic, round of speechmaking, and general good time, is the nearest thing to an old settlers' reunion that this country ever has or has ever had, and all the old timers flock out to the school grounds to participate in the merriment.

Besides the old fashioned songs, dances and violin tunes, County Judge Persons, Attorney Peter Jorgenson, Corporation Counsel Arthur Bulkley, and Attorney C. T. Heydecker were speakers.

One of the big features of the occasion was the presence of Christian Schlund, now of Oak Park, whose father owned the ground on which the Browe school is built, and who has not been back in Newport town or on the old school grounds for sixty-five years.

Attorney Heydecker located him at Oak Park and prevailed upon him to come to the picnic and bring his daughter with him. He was overjoyed to meet all the old timers and made a short address.

Among old timers attending were Roderick Ames, Rosecrans who taught the old school in 1858, and is the oldest living teacher, dating from before the War of the Rebellion, Isaac Winters, school director for over forty years, and who came to the county in 1842, the same year as Mr. Ames and Samuel Miller, who came to the county in 1834, and is the oldest settler who came here an adult. Of this group of old men all are of Warr of the Revolution stock and Winters and Ames are of Mayflower families, Ames being descended from Johnathan Carver, colonial governor of Massachusetts and Winters from the same Mayflower family of Winters.

MISS MARY DRURY AND WILLIAM HOOK MARRIED WEDNESDAY

Wednesday morning at the home of Rev. Father Lynch was solemnized the marriage of one of Antioch's most popular young couples, those taking the matrimonial vows being Miss Mary Drury and William Hook.

The bride is a niece of Charles Thorn and has lived at the Thorn home a number of years, making many friends who now join in wishing her a life of happiness.

The groom who has a position at the C. A. Powles meat market, is the eldest son of Mrs. Elmer Hook of Loon Lake. A young man of exemplary habits he is well qualified to make happy the life of her whom he has chosen as his life's companion.

Immediately after the ceremony they left for The Dells, where they will spend a short time. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Hook will make their future home in the Thayer house on Main street.

The News joins with their many friends in extending congratulations.

As to London Manners. Why are the manners of Londoners so deteriorating? A dozen years ago a stranger in London was always sure of a civil answer if he asked his way about, or any other similar question. But today all the politeness of London seems to be confined to the police, whose courtesy nothing can impair. Modern education does not apparently include the study of politeness in its curriculum. I am quite sure that at present the London young man is the most unmannerly creature to be found anywhere in England.—M. A. P., London.

Saves Clothes of Rider.

A saddle that a New Jersey man has patented includes a leather flap to cover the buckles that frequently wear out a rider's clothing.

Hedging.

"Bad luck to you, Dugan," says Doyle. "Good luck to you, Doyle," says Dugan, "and may neither one of us be right."

CHICAGO YOUTH DROWNED

Walter Brevier, 22 Years of Age Falls Into River While Pushing Boat Out

NEVER ROSE TO SURFACE

Was Found at Bottom of Lake After it Had Been Dragged, Three Sticks of Dynamite Failed to Dislodge the Body

Standing up in the rear end of the boat in an endeavor to push the craft from the shore into deep water, Walter Brevier, 22 years of age, of Chicago, lost his balance and fell from the boat into deeper water and was drowned on Thursday night.

His body was recovered on Saturday morning, the bottom of the river being dragged with grappling hooks. Three sticks of dynamite were exploded in the water Friday in an endeavor to bring the body to the surface, but the attempt failed.

Brevier had been spending a few days at the resort on Fox River known as "Shorty's Place." Thursday evening, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Berns, also of Chicago, the young man stepped into the boat to take a ride on the lake up to the lotus beds.

The boat was grounded on the shore and the young man arose in the stern of the boat and placing an oar against the bottom of the lake attempted to free the boat.

The boat suddenly shot out into deep water and young Brevier lost his balance and fell into the water. The momentum carried the boat for several feet before it could be stopped. The man and the woman in the boat peered through the gathering darkness in an effort to aid the young man, but it is believed that he never arose to the surface.

He was an accomplished swimmer and it is suspected that he became entangled in the weeds and never arose. Aid was summoned from the resort, and a search for the body started. Grappling hooks and a diver all failed to locate the body and Friday it was decided to try dynamite.

Three sticks of the explosive were discharged in the water, and huge columns of water arose high into the air after each detonation. But still they failed to dislodge the body.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning the body was found by a party of searchers, who dragged the bottom with a pair of grappling hooks. In spite of the fact that the current of the river was swift, the body was found only about ten feet from the spot where Brevier fell. This lent credence to the supposition that he had become entangled in the weeds at the bottom. The accidental drowning took place in Fox River where the river flows through Grass Lake, into the lotus beds.

CELEBRATE TENTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harrison celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Sunday last by entertaining about thirty relatives and friends at a sumptuous dinner which was served on the lawn at their home.

The idea of the tin wedding was prettily carried out, the guests each being served with dainty viands upon plates of tin.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Nate Burgett, Harry, Roy and Grace Burgett and Miss Clara Thompson of Hebron, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hermance Lila and Bonnie Hermance and Fred Dix of Genoa Junction, Mr. and Mrs. James Todd, Lila Smoak, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sanborn and daughter of Spring Grove, C. B. Harrison and wife, Life Bell wife and daughters, Ivah Soak, Gordon Smoak, Beulah Harrison and Mrs. C. A. Clark all of Antioch.

After a most delightful day the guests departed wishing the host and hostess many more happy anniversaries. They also received many useful and beautiful presents.

ANTIOCH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Facts Regarding School as Set Forth by Principal Frank S. Espey

School begins Monday, September 4th. The school house is being put in good condition for the school year.

Let each pupil this year try to get a certificate for punctuality and perfect attendance. Good work cannot be expected of a pupil who is irregular in his attendance. Half holidays shall be granted on the Friday following the close of each month to each room having an average attendance of 97 per cent, or quarter holidays to those rooms having a 95 per cent of attendance, provided in either case there are less than three cases of tardiness during the month.

Any child, who will be six years old before January 1st, 1912, may enter at the beginning of the school year.

Report and promotion cards from last year should be brought by each pupil the first day.

The high school course is being revised with the intention of giving eventually four years' of high school work. The subjects for the first year are: English, Algebra, Latin, Physiology and Botany. All those who have the county diploma or its equivalent are eligible to enter high school.

Pupils who have been in high school will be irregular in their course and should bring their report cards of previous work to the principal who will be at the school house all day Saturday, September 2nd, to consult with parents in regard to the arrangement of work.

Parents can aid much in securing good results from the work of the school by insisting that their children do faithfully the work of the school. Visit the school. Patrons will always find a welcome and a kind reception upon the part of every teacher.

The teachers for the year are: Mrs. Gaggin, Primary; Miss Stewart, Intermediate; Miss Taylor, Grammar; Frank S. Espey, Principal.

LOOKS GOOD FOR ANTIOCH'S NEW DEPOT

The following letter received by Station Agent Kubaupt last week looks as though our new depot is soon to be a reality and no longer a mere matter of speculation. In order that all may know just how far the matter has progressed the letter is herewith given to the public.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 17, 1911

Mr. G. Kubaupt, Agent.
Dear Sir—I penciled you a note from Chicago to have the coal man remove his coal shed to a new location at Antioch. I think you can find a good location on the north end of the present house track.

We are commencing today to load material to fill in for the new station site and I wish you would so notify the Mayor and inform him that all haste will be made to complete the building. We have been hesitating on the matter as to whether the building should be a brick or frame building. We had to decide upon the latter on account of a grade revision, as very soon the station will have to be raised ten or twelve feet.

Yours Truly
C. A. Winters, Superintendent.
And now to make all this a little more emphatic comes a visit from Mr. Winters this (Thursday) forenoon for the purpose of staking out the site for the new building.

Not Satisfactory.
"No, sir," said a clerk to his employer, "I do not think there's anything unreasonable in my asking for an increase of salary. You may remember that you promised me a raise when I had been with you a year."

"I know I did," rejoined the employer; "but didn't I make it conditional on your giving me every satisfaction?"

"And in what way, sir, haven't I given you satisfaction?" asked the clerk.

"In what way?" replied the employer, with a show of anger. "Do you think you are satisfying me in asking for an increase of salary?"—The Wasp.

The Thing That Does Harm.
Never mind whom you praise, but be very careful whom you blame.—Edmond Gosse.

QUARRELL MAY END IN FATALITY

James Tucker in Attempt to Hit Mat Meyer With Gun is Wounded by Own Act

STORIES OF AFFAIR VARY

While Tucker Himself is Blamed by Some Meyers is Principally at Fault in the Minds of Others.

A young man known as James Tucker, accidentally shot and perhaps fatally injured himself, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock Monday night, at the home of George Renshaw near Wadsworth, when he raised a shot gun in an attempt to hit Mat Meyers with the butt of the weapon.

Stories in regard to the affair differ widely and the sentiment of the community is about equally divided, some blaming Tucker alone while others hold that the fault was with Meyers entirely.

One story has it that Meyers had, on his way past the Renshaw place, stopped to enquire for one of the workmen who had earlier in the day been involved in a runaway, and it is said that at his approach, Tucker grabbed up a shotgun and ordered him from the place and as he did not move fast enough to suit the other, Tucker raised the gun to strike him, with the result that the gun was discharged, the charge entering Tucker's body just below the groin and taking an upward course.

Another story is to the effect that Meyers who had at a previous time been involved in an affair, and although acquitted by the court, was looked upon with disdain by many, had been forbidden to set foot upon the Renshaw place. But that upon the night in question he had stepped down from his wagon and it is claimed deliberately walked into the house. A sister of Mr. Renshaw, it is stated ordered him to leave and when he refused to do so, Tucker, who was in another room entered with the gun, the consequence being related above.

Drs. Jamieson of Millburn and Brown of Waukegan were called and it was deemed advisable to place the injured man in a hospital. He was accordingly taken to Waukegan and at the present time his condition is said to be quite serious.

Tucker is about twenty-eight years of age and was employed on the Absalom Clark farm near Wadsworth. His presence at the Renshaw place was due to the fact that he had been working there with the threshing gang during the day.

Home-Made Barometer.

Those who like experimentation may try the following method of making a cheap barometer, practiced in France.

Take 8 grams of pulverized camphor, 4 grams of pulverized nitrate of potassium, 2 grams of pulverized nitrate of ammonia, and dissolve in 60 grams of alcohol. Put the whole in a long slender bottle closed at the top with a piece of bladder containing a pinhole to admit the air.

When rain is coming the solid particles will tend gradually to mount, little star crystals forming in the liquid, which otherwise remains clear; if high winds are approaching the liquid will become thick, as if fermenting, while a film of solid particles forms on the surface; during fair weather the liquid will remain clear and the solid particles will rest at the bottom.

Good Advice for Preacher.

Among the stories related by the late Rev. Dr. A. F. Pierson was one of a marble-cutter, with chisel and hammer, working a block of stone into a statue. A preacher who was looking on said: "I wish I could, on hearts of stone, deal such transforming blows!" "Perhaps you might," was the workman's quiet answer, "if, like me, you worked on your knees."

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

USELESS WORRY OVER GERMS

Subject Over Which Many Mothers Torment Themselves Altogether Unnecessarily.

Current humor has given to the world, that it may laugh and be merry, the story of the woman who was so afraid of germs that "even her relations were strained." Now this is something more than an idle jest, and there is one New England community where a doctor has openly accused his women patients of being "germ mad." For this over-particularity is an especially feminine obsession.

The case of the woman who bathed her child 100 times in 24 hours, and then was sent to the insane asylum, is well authenticated. Just as it is possible to find germs in stones and books in the running brooks, so every circumstance in life may be made to hold and yield the terror of infection, a pressure of fear that, growing, often weakens and sometimes annihilates the intellect. When it is possible that ignorance may be both blisful and safe, then the folly of wisdom is apparent.

All this is no argument for carelessness. Every menace should find a watching sentinel, but one may mistake harmless things—overscrub, overdisinfect, oversterilize every surrounding object until life becomes a burden.

"Doctor, how often shall I boil Henry's toys?" demanded an anxious mother of her family physician.

"Just as often as you boil Henry himself, madam," was his sensible reply. The advice was followed, and in spite of a tendency to oversterilization, Henry has grown into a splendidly strong boy.

But if a woman believes and agonizes over the fact that a dog has 2,450 microbes on the tip of each ear, or that eating an unpeeled apple invites instant death, her condition may grow as hysterically pitiful as if she were a victim of the primitive superstition of the evil eye.—Youth's Companion.

Wealthy Insane Patient.

The officials of Fergus Falls (Minn.) prison had a curious prisoner in charge the other day in the person of Miss Lois Warwick, 78 years old. When the old lady, who had gone suddenly insane, entered the prison she was clad in rags and seemed poverty-stricken, but a casual examination of her clothing, resulting in the finding of \$480, a diamond ring, two loose diamonds and another precious stone. Besides this she had a certificate for \$2,000 worth of stock in the Rex corder oil company and about \$225 in bills. When the matron finally persuaded her to change her clothing and go to bed, she was astonished at the weight of the aged patient's skirt. The brief examination showed that it was a veritable gold mine. Tier after tier of \$10 gold pieces were sewed up in the skirt and in a sort of a sack made for the purpose, and amounted to \$7,800.

Suicides in St. Petersburg.

Societies of medical men and others now are being formed to combat the plague of suicides which threatens to become epidemic in St. Petersburg. The other day, for instance, no fewer than eleven cases are recorded in the newspapers. The victims include a policeman, who blew out his brains on the bank of the Neva, and a young baron, aged 16. The majority belonged to the working class, and seven were 26 years of age or under. Five poisoned themselves, two shot themselves, one man cut his throat, another threw himself under a train, and in two cases drowning was the method of self-destruction chosen.

Daughter Seeks Father's Body.

Hoping to recover her father's body when the Glacier des Besons gives up the bodies of those who were frozen on its top September 6, 1870. Miss Edith Randall of Massachusetts, daughter of John C. Randall, the Quincy banker who lost his life in the Alps nearly 41 years ago, is now on her way to Chamolix. On arriving at the little village at the foot of the Alps, Miss Randall will stay at the hotel at which her father lodged, and will meet the children of the guides who also lost their lives on that memorable occasion.

Remarkable Fish.

"I thought you said there were fish around here," said the disappointed sportsman.

"There are," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "But they are experienced fish. Moreover they're kind and considerate."

"I haven't had a nibble."

"Well, you don't think they'd bite at that brand-new fancy tackle, do you? They'd stand off and admire it, but they'd never take a chance on gettin' it mussed up."

Synonyms.

"Did I understand you that the woman whom you pointed out just now was your bete noire?"

"No. I said she was my mother-in-law."

"Same thing."

In Baseball Season.

"Say, old man, are you anything of a prophet?" asked a business man at luncheon with a friend.

"Well, I once foretold the death of my office boy's grandmother."—House-keeper.

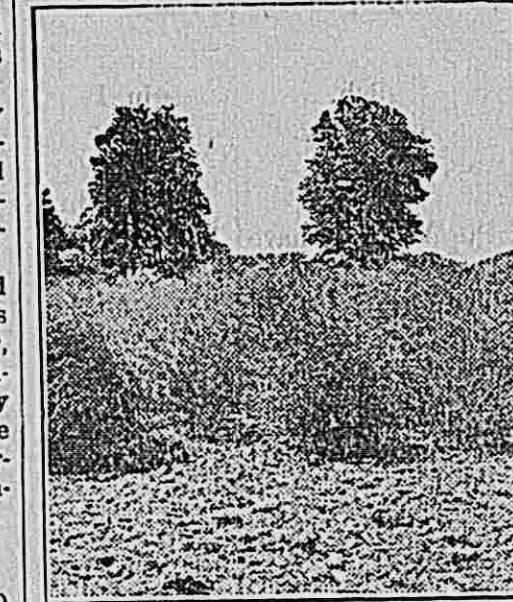
HOW ASPARAGUS IS GROWN FOR PROFIT

BY JOHN W. LLOYD.

University of Illinois.

An asparagus plantation is started by the planting of roots. These may be either one or two years old. The one-year roots are preferable. They may be either grown from seed by the prospective planter, or purchased from a seedsman. If a person decides to grow his own roots, the seed should be sown in drills about one and a half feet apart, early in the spring. Since the seed germinates very slowly, it is wise to sow a few radish seeds with it mark the rows so that cultivation may be started before the asparagus plants appear. Otherwise it may be difficult to find the asparagus on account of weeds. An additional precaution is to hasten germination by soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours before planting. The care of the asparagus seedlings consists in cultivating, weeding and thinning, the same as onions or any similar crop grown in drills. The plants should stand about three inches apart in the row.

Whether grown from seed or purchased from a seedsman, the plants are usually set in their permanent location in the spring. Planting should take place as early as the ground can be worked to advantage. If the plants are grown on the premises they should be dug as needed for planting; if they have been shipped in from a distance, they should be heeled-in upon arrival, to prevent their drying out.



New Growth of Asparagus.

and taken out only as needed.

The soil for asparagus should be rich. Land that has been heavily manured the preceding year is preferred. It this cannot be secured, the land selected should be manured and plowed in the fall preparatory to spring planting.

The field should be laid out for planting by making furrows either four or five feet apart, and from eight to ten inches deep. The roots are set two feet apart in the bottom of the furrow at such a depth that the crowns will be five or six inches below the level of the ground, after the furrows are filled. However, at the time of planting, the furrows are not completely filled, only enough dirt being put into cover the crowns about two inches. If covered more deeply at this time the plants may fail to grow.

As soon as the plants start growth the cultivation should begin. A cultivator is used on the ridge between

the furrows, and a hoe is employed in stirring the soil close to the plants and shaving off any weeds that appear in the furrow. At each cultivation and hoeing, the soil is worked toward the plants. Thus, the furrows are gradually filled, so that by the end of the growing season there will be no furrows, but the field will present a level appearance.

When the season's growth is over, the tops are moved and removed from the field. A dressing of manure may be applied broadcast at this time or early in the spring. In either case, the spring treatment of the field consists in disking this manure thoroughly into the soil before the asparagus starts to grow. Following this early spring treatment, cultivation between the rows is begun as soon as the shoots appear above ground. The cultivation is continued until the tops have grown so large that they make it inconvenient to get between the rows with a horse. Late in the fall, the tops are removed and a dressing of manure applied, either at that time or in the spring, the same as in the preceding year.

In the spring of the third year, that is, two full years after the asparagus is planted, a light crop of shoots may be cut, but under no consideration should the cutting continue for more than three weeks, for excessive cutting from a plantation of this age would seriously weaken the plants and might result in the permanent injury of the plantation.

The principal cultivation of an asparagus field the third year, and each succeeding year, consists of a thorough disking before growth starts in the spring, and another equally thorough disking or very shallow plowing at the close of the cutting season. As soon as the shoots start after this treatment, the cultivator is run between the rows. Usually the plantation can be cultivated two or three times before the tops become so large as to prevent further tillage.

To maintain an asparagus plantation in full productivity through a series of years, it is essential that it receive a top dressing of manure every year. The manure may be applied at such a time that it can be worked into the soil before growth starts following its application. If applied in the fall, it is disking into the ground the following spring. It may be applied in the spring immediately before the early disking, or at the close of the cutting season. All three methods are successfully employed in this state.

As already intimated, an asparagus plantation may be seriously injured by continuing cutting too late in the season. This applies to an old plantation as well as a new one, although the cutting in a well established plantation in full vigor may continue for six weeks without seriously impairing the vigor of the plants. If cutting is continued for eight weeks, as is the practice with some growers, the shoots in the last cuttings are likely to be small, indicating the impaired vigor of the plants; and if cutting is continued after the small shoots become numerous, the bad effect of this late cutting is likely to be evident in the small size of the shoots during the entire cutting season the next year. The plants must be given time after the close of the cutting season to make a vigorous growth of top, and store up food in their roots for the production of the next year's crop. The most serious mistake made by commercial asparagus growers is in cutting their plantations too late.

prevention of cholera. This work was started within the last two years and during the past winter not enough serum was available to treat all the hogs that were thus affected.

There are two methods of using this serum—the serum alone method and the serum simultaneous method. By the former the pig is injected with a given quantity of this serum, depending upon its size. In order to get the best results the experts who have developed this serum say it should be used prior to and at least within four days after the time the hog has been exposed to the disease. In practice there seems to be some evidence pointing to the fact that it might be effective if used later than at this time. Such vaccination is supposed to render hogs immune to cholera for a period of from two to six weeks. In view of this it can readily be seen that the serum alone method is not always effective. The vaccination may be done too late or after the time the hogs have been exposed sufficiently long so that it will have no material effect. Furthermore, the hogs may be vaccinated properly, which will render them immune for the time being and the disease germs may be on the farm longer and cause an outbreak of the disease after the effects of this vaccination will have passed over. In such a case the herd should be vaccinated a second time.

With the serum simultaneous method, the serum is injected into the hog along with a given quantity of virulent hog cholera serum. By this means the hog is rendered immune for a much longer time, presumably from eight months to a year, and possibly even for life. Since this method presupposes the use of some virulent hog cholera serum it must necessarily be used with a great deal of care and by an experienced operator. In the process of vaccination the serum is usually injected directly into the fleshy part of the ham on the inside, well up toward the body.

With further appropriations by the state legislature the Illinois live stock commission will be able to produce serum enough to combat this disease properly and help to exterminate it from the land.

DONE BY CONGRESS

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN SPECIAL SESSION JUST COME TO END.

SENATE A STUMBLING BLOCK

Delays in Carrying Out Program Caused by Upper House—Called to Consider Reciprocity Takes Up Other Matters.

Washington.—A tabulation of the progress of legislation at the session of congress just ended fully justifies all the predictions made at the beginning of the session last April to the effect that the danger to the entire legislative program lay primarily in the senate. While the president called the session to meet solely for the purpose of passing the Canadian reciprocity bill, it was readily recognized at the outset that the legislation of congress would not be confined to that one item.

The progress of legislation through both houses of congress during the session plainly indicates that by far the greater portion of the delays has been the fault of the senate.

The table of legislation is as follows:

Canadian reciprocity—Bill introduced April 12, reported to the house April 13, passed the house April 21, received by the senate and referred to the committee on finance April 24, reported to the senate July 13, passed by the senate July 22. Signed by the president July 26.

Wool revision bill—Introduced in the house June 2, reported to the house June 6, passed the house June 20, received by the senate and referred to the committee on finance June 21, reported to the senate without hearings on motion of Senator Gore June 22, passed the senate July 27, house conferees appointed August 1, senate conferees appointed August 2, conference report adopted by the house August 15. Vetted by the president August 17.

Free list bill—Introduced in the house April 12, reported to the house April 19, passed the house May 8, received by the senate and referred to the senate committee on finance May 9, reported to the senate on motion of Senator Gore and without hearing June 22, passed the senate August 1, senate conferees appointed August 3, senate conferees appointed August 4, conference report adopted by the senate August 16, conference report adopted by the house August 17. Vetted by the president August 18.

Cotton revision bill—Introduced in the house July 26, reported to the house July 27, passed by the house August 3, received by the senate and referred to the committee on finance August 4, reported to the senate on motion August 10, passed the senate, with amendments adding iron, and steel schedule, reciprocal coal with Canada and chemicals and machinery used in the manufacture of cotton goods, August 17; senate bill agreed to by the house August 21. Vetted by the president.

Statehood bill (first)—Introduced in the house April 4, reported to the house May 12, passed the house May 23, received by the senate and referred to the committee on territories May 25, reported to the senate July 11, passed the senate August 9, (legislative day August 8), senate bill accepted in the house August 15.

Statehood bill (second)—Introduced in the senate August 16, reported to the senate by the house August 18, passed by the house August 19. Signed by the president August 21.

Reapportionment—Introduced in the house April 10, reported to the house April 25, passed the house April 27, received by the senate and referred to the committee on census April 28, reported to the senate July 6, passed the senate August 3, senate bill concurred in by the house August 4. Signed by the president August 8.

Resolution providing for the direct election of senators—Introduced in the house April 5, reported to the house April 12, passed the house April 13, received by the senate and referred to the committee on the judiciary April 17, reported to the senate May 1, passed the senate June 12, senate conferees appointed June 27, house conferees appointed July 5. This resolution is still in conference.

Publicity of campaign funds—Introduced in the house April 10, reported to the house April 14, passed by the senate and referred to the committee on privileges and elections April 16, reported to the senate June 19, passed by the senate July 17, house conferees appointed August 1, senate conferees appointed August 2, conference report agreed to by the senate August 18, by the house August 17. Signed by the president August 19.

The senate has not acted upon the arbitration treaties.

Married Fifth Time in Nine Years. Kenosha, Wis.—Vying with Grace Snell Coffin, the much married Chicago woman, Mrs. Bonnie M. Clark, also a Chicago woman, has out-married Mrs. Coffin when she married in Kenosha for the fifth time in nine years. Three husbands are under the sod.

Taft Declines Invitation. Washington.—President Taft declined an invitation to dedicate Lincoln hall at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, on October 27.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN BEAUTY

Mrs. R. H. Garcy, Whose Charm Is Especially Appreciated in London and Paris.

New York.—Here, at home, we recognize the fact that the "typical American beauty" is a myth, pure and simple, that there is no particular type of face and figure which stands as an exclusive example of American feminine loveliness. The rounded grace of the brown eyed southern belle, the athletic spareness of the New York state girl and the splendid, lissome height associated with the daughters of the west—each is beautiful in its own way, but surely typical of a section rather than of the land of the free as a whole.

One needs to go abroad to meet the "typical American beauty." She



thrives in Europe. In London and Paris especially is she encouraged to go ahead and be just as typical as she knows how. Sometimes she yields to temptation, in this respect, and then—well, it is to laugh. Interesting to foreigners undoubtedly, but to plain, every-day home folks she is merely amusing and a trifle saddening.

However, there are several Americans perfectly at home in England and on the continent who, while forced and, naturally, not altogether displeased to accept this title, the most complimentary which can be bestowed by a European on a woman from the States—are content to retain the simplicity of manner and style which distinguishes them "back home." Mrs. R. H. Garcy, is one of these. Undoubtedly a great beauty, she has the gift of forgetting this fact very often and letting folks discover it for themselves—a faculty possessed by few women famed on two continents for their loveliness of face and figure.

Mrs. Garcy's grandfather was a Belgian and at one time was the mayor of Antwerp. On the other side of her family she is descended from the Marchioness von Ebbeson of Denmark. She is a particular favorite in exclusive yachting circles here and abroad.

IS EVANGELISM PROFITABLE?

"Billy" Sunday Says It Is, and He Produces \$70,507 He Earned During the Season.

Pittsburg, Pa.—William A. Sunday, quondam professional baseball player, now professional revivalist, has closed the evangelistic season of 1910-11 and is \$70,507.77 to the good as the result. This return for about ten months' work, more than the president of the



United States has drawn for the same time, is evidence that from a monetary standpoint evangelistic work is more profitable than playing baseball. Sunday recently refused an offer to go back to the "majors" at \$500 a month. Here are Sunday's earnings:

Towns.	Converts.	Pay.
Newcastle	6,683	\$13,200.00
Waterloo, Ia.	4,000	8,000.00
Portsmouth, O.	5,100	10,100.00
Lima, O.	5,669	11,313.00
Toledo	7,685	15,339.10
Erie	5,312	11,555.67
Totals	34,439	\$70,507.77

Message Drifted for Years. Middletown, N. Y.—While fishing in the Wallkill river near Montgomery, Charles Smith of that village found a sealed bottle in the mud. The bottle contained a piece of paper on which was written "Joseph M. Leeper and John P. Sears. The war is over, July 4, 1866." The two men, now dead, were lawyers, and are supposed to have been fishing in the river 45 years ago, when they cast the bottle adrift.

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."

Mrs. Wm. Seals 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick headache, indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Asen Wood

Tuberculosis Patients Neglected. Out of more than 225 public hospitals for the insane, with a population of fully 150,000, only 70, or less than one-third, make any provision for their tuberculous inmates, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the percentage of deaths from this disease is very high among this class of people. Such is the substance of a statement made recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Seventy hospitals in 28 states, providing all told about 3,350 beds for tuberculous insane patients, sum up the provision made for this class of sufferers, although the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis among the insane ranges from 50 to 200 per cent, higher than among the general population.

Could Take Her Choice. As the railroad train was stopping, an old lady not accustomed to traveling hailed the passing conductor and asked:

"Conductor, what door shall I get out by?"

"Either door, ma'am," graciously answered the conductor. "The car stops at both ends."—Galesburg Mail.

Of Short Duration. "Plimpy is afraid to ask old Mr. Plunker for his daughter's hand."

"Why, Plimpy told me yesterday he stood in with the old gentleman."

"Oh, that was only for a few minutes in the vestibule of an office building during a shower."

A Large Package Of Enjoyment—Post Toasties

Served with cream, milk or fruit—fresh or cooked.

Crisp, golden-brown bits of white corn—delicious and wholesome—

A flavour that appeals to young and old.

"The Memory Lingers" Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

The BANANA and its RELATIVES

By FRANKLIN ADAMS

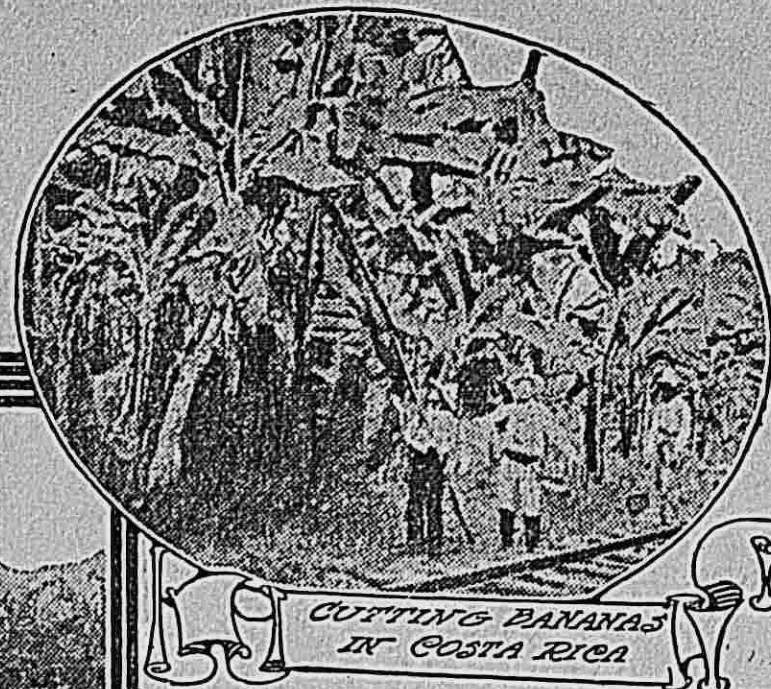
If you did not eat three dozen bananas last year, you did not have your share. Over 40,000,000 bunches, or more than 3,000,000,000 bananas, were imported into the United States in 1910. The immensity of this shipment can be more readily grasped by the statement that it would cover an area 20 feet wide, reaching from New York to San Francisco, or placed end to end, would extend thirteen times around the earth at the equator. The "slip" in the peels would launch the ships of the world. The wholesale value of the 1910 importation, at point of export, was over \$12,500,000, while in all probability the consuming public of the United States expended over \$35,000,000 for this delectable fruit.

During the past ten years the number of bananas consumed in the United States has more than doubled, and the increased tropical acreage under cultivation assures even more startling figures for the next decade. Many European countries are importing large quantities of bananas; last year Great Britain consumed over \$8,000,000 worth, Germany, over \$1,000,000, and France, \$500,000.

With the world's decreasing food supply, and the wheat crop at a standstill, the banana comes forward as an important factor in saving the day. One acre with little labor will annually produce 17,000 pounds of bananas, or more than one and one-third times as much food substance as an acre of corn, two and one-third times as much as oats, almost three times as much per acre as wheat and potatoes, and four times as much as rye. The chemical composition of bananas and potatoes is almost identical.



IN A BANANA GROVE
CUTTING BANANAS
IN COSTA RICA

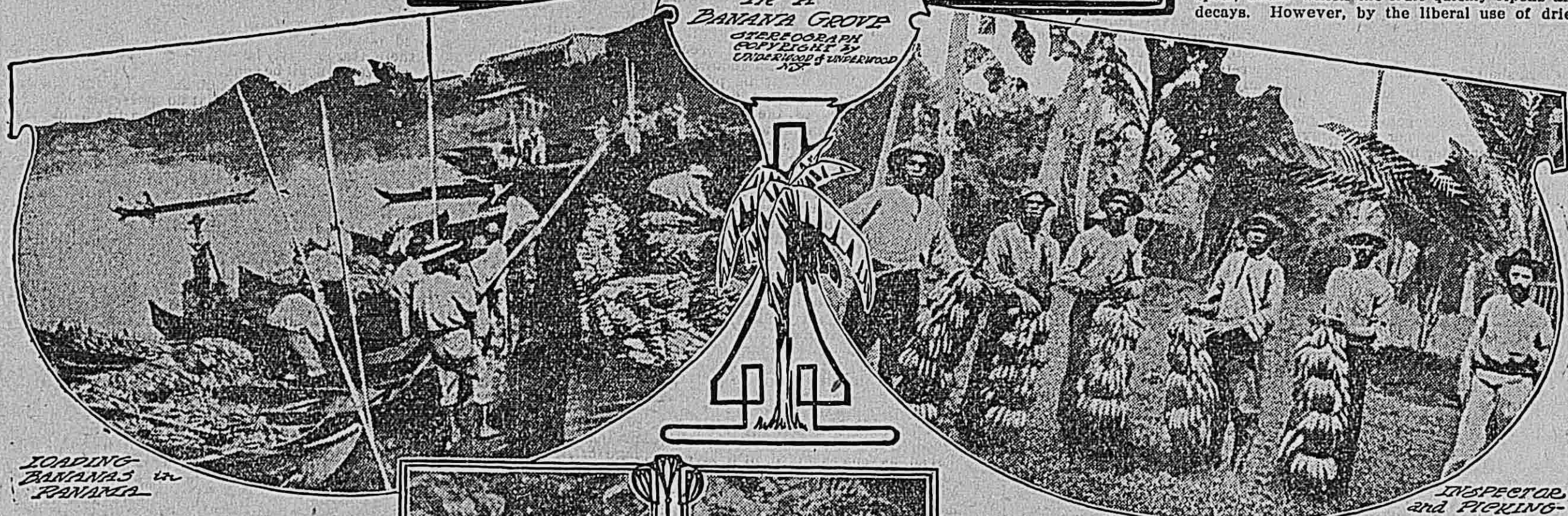


CUTTING BANANAS
IN COSTA RICA

from \$10 to \$20 per acre yearly. The net profit, however, averages about \$50 per acre in the various banana producing sections. The banana often grows in combination with other products. In some cases it is used as a shade for young coffee plants.

A great many people are of the opinion that the banana would be much better if it was allowed to ripen on the plant, but this is not the case. Such fruit is strong in flavor, does not mature to perfection, and the skin breaks, attracting numerous insects, while the weight of the bunch itself becomes too great for the plant, either one or both coming to the ground. The bunches are cut when the fruit is one-half to three-quarters matured, though still green and as hard as nails. It continues to feed from the cut stalk, which contains a great amount of sap, until fully ripe. Should the cutting occur too soon, however, the fruit, although turning yellow, will never attain the perfect flavor.

With the cutting of the bunch ends the life of the plant, for it bears but once and is usually cut down to obtain the fruit, or succumbs a few days later to the cleaning process, which is merely the bringing of a spent piece to the ground. Cutting the fruit itself involves the only careful labor on the banana plantation, as the bunches weigh from fifty to sixty pounds, and even slight knocks are followed by bruised spots, under which the fruit quickly ripens and decays. However, by the liberal use of dried



LOADING BANANAS IN PANAMA

Forty years ago there were very few people in this country who could boast of having seen a bunch of bananas. The fruit was practically unknown. Now, in even the most remote country store, this "pride of the tropics" is a familiar sight.

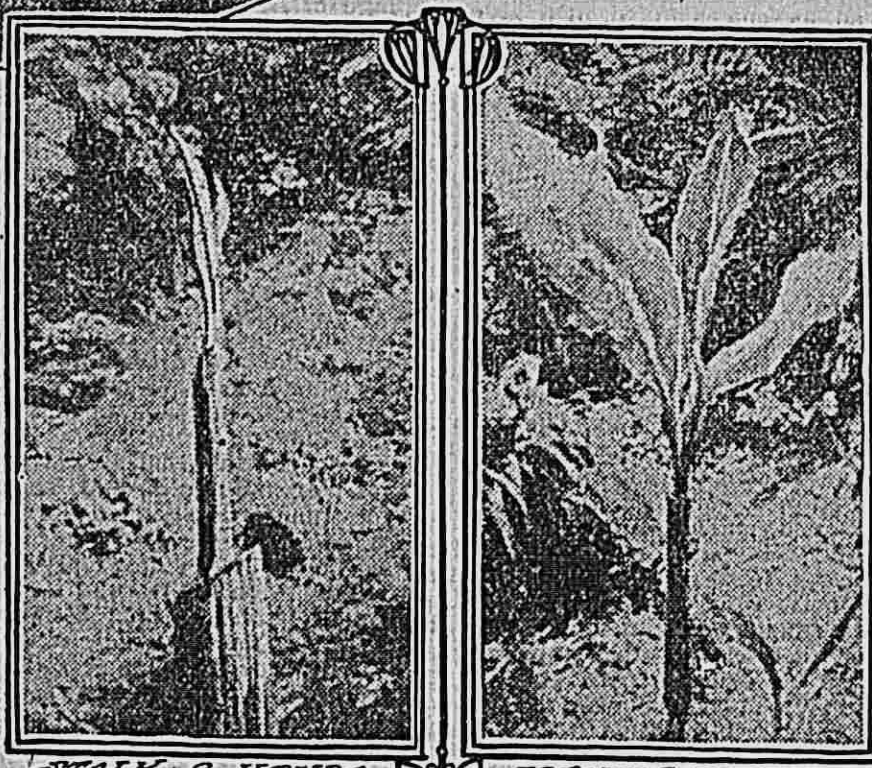
Despite the fact that millions of bunches are consumed, they belong almost wholly to one member of the family, the common yellow Guineo.

Scientists have recognized and classified as many as 40 different species, ranging from the ornamental groups that do not develop fruit, to the giant bananas, the Platano of the Spaniards. The red banana is not common in the American markets. In the United States it is used only to "dress" fancy baskets of fruit, but in the tropical countries it is quite a favorite. The individual banana is large, but the stalk does not carry as many "hands" as the yellow varieties, so as it does not bring as large a price to the grower and wholesaler, its extensive cultivation is not encouraged.

Banana culture is one of the oldest of industries. It has been known since the origin of the human race. Long before the dawn of history in the old world, perhaps long before the old world rose from the waters, man lived on the fruit of the Musas. The banana was generally considered a native of southern Asia, and to have been carried into America by Europeans, until Humboldt threw doubt upon its purely Asiatic origin, quoting early authors who asserted that the banana was cultivated in America long before the conquest. It is claimed that at the time of the Incas in Peru, bananas formed one of the staple foods of the natives of the warm and temperate regions of the Montana. In spite of the uncertainty as to just which country may claim the fruit as indigenous, all tropical lands assert their right to it.

The first importation of bananas to the United States occurred in 1804, when the schooner Reynard, on a voyage from Cuba, brought into New York, as a commercial venture, a consignment of 30 bunches; but the real beginning of the trade dates back to 1868, when Mr. Charles Frank undertook the importation of fruit from Colon to New York. Previous to that venture small cargoes consisting mainly of the red banana had been received at irregular intervals from Cuba. In 1870, Captain Baker, an owner of a Cape Cod schooner, took a charter to carry gold miners and machinery 300 miles up the Orinoco river in Venezuela. After discharging his cargo, Captain Baker ran into Jamaica to secure some coconuts as ballast to New York, carrying a few bunches of bananas on the deck as an experiment. The result promised a great future for the industry on that island, which has been fulfilled, the exports last year reaching \$4,000,000.

On the American continent, bananas are successfully grown through 50 degrees of latitude, from Tampico, Mexico, 25 degrees north, to Asuncion in Paraguay, in the tropic of Capricorn, 25 degrees south—a belt over 3,000 miles in width. Cultivation of the fruit is practical-



STALK 8 HOURS AFTER CUTTING
IDENTICAL STALK 31 HOURS AFTER CUTTING

ly restricted to the eastern coast line, for the banana is one of the thirstiest of plants, and cannot be expected to produce its maximum amount of fruit in districts where there are less than 100 inches of annual rainfall. Unfortunately for humanity, great areas of the land lying within this belt are high, dry and sterile, while others are sandy or rocky, so only a small fraction is so located that banana growing can be made profitable. The altitude must not invite danger of frost, and high temperature is necessary for the growth. The southern coast of the Mexican gulf, the Puerto Barrios section of Guatemala, the Puerto Cortes district of Honduras, the Puerto Limon district of Costa Rica, the Bluefields district of Nicaragua, the Bocas del Torro region of Panama, the Colombian province of Santa Marta, and certain portions of Cuba, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Dutch Guiana, all combine the favored elements of soil and climate.

The plant has two natural enemies—the gopher and the wind storm—but against almost all other tropical conditions its hardiness is remarkable.

It is a matter of common observation that the banana is absolutely seedless, cultivation through innumerable generations having led to a vegetable method of propagation. Some of the primitive seed-bearing varieties are still said to exist in isolated regions of the far east.

The first step toward cultivation is the clearing of the land. Into the tangle of shrubs and vines and the thick snarl of tropical vegetation the laborer comes with an ax and "machete" and cuts low everything but the giant trees. When all of the small timber and brush has been felled planting is commenced.

Young shoots are obtained from a plantation already in bearing and these are placed in rows about 12 feet apart. When the planting is finished, the only labor necessary is to keep

down the weeds and carefully clean the ground about the root of each stalk. The banana plant will grow with wonderful rapidity under favorable circumstances. In fact, the development from a newly planted sucker to the plant in full bearing is simply short of marvelous. Within a space of six or seven weeks the two or three foot plant has more than doubled in size, and a month or so later the leaves cease to unfold and a spike appears out of the center of the crown. This is the future stalk of the bunch and carries a huge red blossom at the end. It develops rapidly, continually bending more and more until in a short time it has turned completely upon itself, so that the bananas grow end up or in a position the reverse of which they are usually hung. From seven to twelve months after the blossom appears the fruit is ready for the gatherer. At irregular intervals along the entire stalk, and only extending part of the way round at any one place, the bracts break forth (tiny ridges of flowers which are almost immediately replaced by nine to twelve embryo bananas. These are the future "hands" of the bunch, so called on account of their resemblance to those members when held in a certain position.

The banana has a curious and prodigious method of propagation, for before the parent stalk and fruit have matured new ones spring up. These are offshoots that grow from the root of the original plant, resembling sprouts from the "eyes" of a potato, and each in turn becomes a parent stalk with its fruit. It follows that unless most of the continually appearing new plants are cut out (which is the practice) the first stalk in a few years will become the center of a miniature jungle. The plants grow to a height of from fifteen to thirty-five feet, spreading in all directions, until the soil is overburdened with an enormous mass of stalk and leaf growth, and stunted fruit is produced. In planting for the market about 200 hills are allowed to the acre. Sometimes the number can be safely increased to 225, in which case there will be 500 stalks. However, after one year all of these stalks do not produce a marketable bunch of bananas, and the average yield is not over 300 full bunches to the acre per annum.

Perry, the well-known authority on bananas, estimates that a grower can produce a bunch for ten to fifteen cents, which will have a market value of 30 cents. The cost of producing after the first crop is confined to cultivating and harvesting, which may be done for

banana leaves the fruit is safely brought to the railroads.

Bananas grown for the market are planted, as a rule, on the border of navigable waters. Plantations are divided into sections or zones of about ten to twenty miles in length, and the zones are "cut" in rotation, thereby cleaning up the available supply of fruit in one or several sections while it is maturing in others.

In Costa Rica the system which has been evolved for handling the fruit from the time it is cut from the plant until it is placed on the dealer's little stand in the far interior cities of the United States is indeed marvelous.

When a steamer starts from a United States port to secure its cargo a cable is sent advising of the departure, so that preparations can be made for cutting the crop. The carrying capacity of the vessel is known almost to a bunch. Each plantation manager furnishes at the beginning of the week an estimate of the amount of fruit he can cut, and one, two, or three sections may be called upon, according to the size of the ship and the quantity of fruit available in each section. About thirty-six hours previous to the expected arrival of the steamship orders are sent to the plantations, notifying them to cut fruit for delivery on a specific date. The day before the steamer is due trains are made up and sent out to pick up the fruit, these trains being so timed that steamers will not be delayed waiting for cargo.

On the morning of the cutting, the plantation is all astir. First out are the "cutters," who go up and down the long avenues of banana plants, closely inspecting each hanging bunch. In cutting the fruit long lances are used, palm poles armed with broad steel blades. The stalk of the tall plant is half severed at a point about eight feet above the ground. The weight of the fruit causes the top of the plant to bend slowly to the earth, where the bunch is cut from the stem by a stroke of the machete. Following the cutters come the picking-up gangs, who deliver the fruit at the receiving platforms along the railroad track. An inspector watches the fruit as it is passed into the cars. He counts and grades each bunch, rejecting those that show signs of ripening and those that are under-ripened or bruised.

After cargoes are discharged in the United States, gold trains of banana cars run as "specials" every day in the week from New York, Baltimore and New Orleans to all of the large cities of the country. Carloads are even shipped to Calgary, Canada, over 2,000 miles from New Orleans.

The front ventilators of the forward cars of these trains, and the rear ventilators of the last cars, are connected by means of canvas tubes run into a main trunk chute. A powerful exhaust draws off the heat thrown out by the fruit in its ripening process, and the fans circulate cold air through every car in the train. During the winter months the operation is reversed, and fruit in transit during very cold weather is warmed while proceeding to its destination.

CURED BABY BOY OF SEVERE ECZEMA

An Illinois Mother's Case.

No one can tell the torture of soul Mrs. F. Cox, of Chicago, went through when her little boy was suffering from Eczema. She tried everything without success until she finally hit upon Resinol.

The following is what she says: "I cannot speak too highly of Resinol Ointment and Soap. They cured my baby boy of Eczema. He had a very severe case. Numerous other remedies had been tried and failed to do any good. I would not be without them in the house."

The first application will relieve the itching and irritation in skin diseases, and stop the pain in burns or scalds. Chafing, Sunburn, Poison Ivy eruptions are often cured by an overnight application.

Resinol preparations are sold at all drug stores.
Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

MISUNDERSTOOD HER.



Mrs. Reeder (making a call)—And does your husband interest himself in books?

Mrs. Neuriche—No. Hiram keeps three bookkeepers.

Absurd.

Among the recent visitors to a metropolitan museum was a woman from a rural district, who was much interested in the ancient pottery exhibits.

The attendant pointed out one collection of beautiful old vases, saying:

"Those were dug up at Herculaneum."

"What!" exclaimed the woman from the country. "Dug up?"

"Yes, madam."

"Out of the ground?"

"Just as they are now. They were cleaned up a bit, but they were found about as you see them."

With an expressive toss of the head, the lady from the country turned to her companion and said:

"He's a nice-looking young feller, but I don't believe what he says. They never dug up no ready-made pots out of the ground."—Lippincott's Magazine.

In Strict Obedience.

Master Gregory Graham, aged three, had been having an ocean bath, and breaking away from his older sister he ran all dripping wet to the door of the living room, where Mrs. Graham was entertaining a caller from the fashionable hotel.

"Why, Greg," his mother greeted him, "you mustn't come in here like that, dear. Go straight upstairs and take off your bathing suit first."

A few minutes later Mrs. Graham turned toward the door in curiosity as to what sight there had sent her visitor's eyebrows up so high, and in the same moment her son's cheerful voice rang out:

"I took it off, mother, like you told me to. I'm coming in now for some cake."

GET POWER.

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer. "From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heartburn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton, and in time was compelled to keep to my bed."

A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heartburn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

of clean cinders or gravel, which after

thoroughly compacted. Upon such subfoundation shall be placed a layer of clean cinders or gravel, which after being flooded with water and thoroughly tamped shall have a uniform depth

of six inches. Upon the center of gravel foundation thus prepared the concrete shall be evenly spread, as soon as mixed, in a layer of such depth that

After having been thoroughly compacted by tamping until free mortar appears upon the surface it shall not be less than three and one half inches thick, and the upper surface shall be parallel with, and one half inch below the finished surface of the walk. Such concrete shall consist of one part cement, equal in quality to the best Portland Cement, to two parts of clean

torpedo sand, free from dust, dirt, loam, or other foreign substances, and of sizes ranging from one eighth of an inch to the finest, and three parts of clean gravel or crushed lime stone all of which shall be free from dust, loam, dirt or other foreign substances, and of sizes measuring not less than one fourth of an inch, nor more than one inch in diameter. The cement and sand shall be thoroughly mixed dry, after which it shall be moistened with water to form a stiff mortar. The

gravel shall be first sprinkled with water, then incorporated into the mortar and the whole mass thoroughly mixed together. Upon the concrete base shall be placed the second or finishing layer which shall be one half inch thick, composed of two parts of Portland Cement of the same brand and quality used for the concrete base, one part of clean torpedo sand, free from dust, loam, dirt, or other foreign substances, and of sizes ranging from one

eight of an inch down to the finest
two parts of clean torpedo gravel, free
from dust, loam and dirt or other for-
eign substances, and of sizes ranging
from one fifth of an inch down to one
eighth of an inch. All of which shall
be thoroughly mixed dry, after which
it shall be moistened with water and
made into mortar, and put on before
the mortar has commenced to set.

and floated and troweled sufficiently to remove all air bubbles. After which shall be brushed over so as to give the completed walk a rough and even surface. The cement to be used shall be finely ground not less than 92 per cent passing through a sieve of one hundred meshes to the lineal inch, and 75 per cent through a sieve of two hundred meshes to the lineal inch. Said sidewalk shall be divided into blocks uniform in size, as near four feet in length

as possible, but in no case to be more than five feet, nor less than three feet runway length. Said sections or blocks shall be separated from each other by a straight perpendicular seam, and constructed that no portion of the cement, concrete or top finish in any block shall in any manner adhere to any adjacent block or section. Such sidewalk shall be so constructed that there shall be a fall of one fourth of an inch to one foot from the inside curb to the outside curb.

Section 5. The said sidewalk shall be wholly paid for by Special Taxation on the lot, lots, blocks or tracts of land touching upon the line where such sidewalk is so ordered, according to the frontage of such lot, lots, blocks or tracts of land along the front or street line of which sidewalk is herein ordered constructed, and the owner or owners thereof are hereby required to construct said walk or walks in accordance with the following conditions:

the specifications herein recited, within thirty days after receiving notice of the passage and publication hereof. A default of any owner or owners of any lot, lots or parcels of land along the front or street line of which a sidewalk is herein ordered to construct the sidewalk or sidewalk within thirty days after notice of the passage and publication hereof, then the said material shall be furnished, and the said sidewalk or sidewalk shall be constructed.

by the Village of Antioch, and the whole cost thereof shall be collected by Special Taxation on the said lot, lots, blocks or parcels of land according to the frontage, as above set forth, in accordance with and Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to amend Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of an Act to provide additional means for the construction of sidewalks in Cities, Towns and Villages," passed May 18th, 1905. And it is hereby made

the duty of the village Marshal Street Commissioner to make or cause to be made a bill of the cost of a sidewalk or sidewalks so constructed showing in separate items the cost of grading, construction, materials, supervision, together with a list of lot, lots, blocks or tracts of land touching on the line of such sidewalk, name or names of the parties who own the last general taxes on the respective lot, lots, or tracts of land along the front or street line of which a sidewalk is

built, and he shall proceed to prepare a Special Tax List against the said lots or tracts of land in front of which or touching upon which said sidewalk has not been constructed by the owner thereof as herein provided, ascertaining by computation the amount of Special Taxes to be charged against each said lot or tracts of land on account of the construction of said sidewalk according to the frontage; which said tax lists shall be filed in the office

said officer. And said officer thereupon issue warrants directed to the Village Collector, for the collection of the amount of Special Tax so assessed and appearing from said Special Tax Lists to be due from the respective lots or tracts of land touching or abutting on the line of said sidewalk. And such officers shall proceed to collect such warrants as provided by law.

Section 6. Within five (5) days after the passage of this ordinance the Village Clerk shall send a notice to the

to the person or persons who paid the general taxes for the last year in which the taxes were paid of the passage of the ordinance, and said owner shall within thirty (30) days thereafter in which the ordinance shall be passed, cause to be constructed said side walk: But the same must be constructed in accordance with the specifications herein contained, and shall be constructed under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of said Village. Section 7. This ordinance shall

Chase Webb
President of the Village Board
Passed August 21st, 1911.
Approved August 21st, 1911.
Attest: James H. Reading
Village Clerk, Pro tem.
Approved August 21st, 1911.
R. W. Churchill,
Village Attorney.

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the
Elgin Butter MarketMen's Fall Hats at
Webb's

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 21—Butter firm at 26c. Output for the week, 849,300 lbs.

Ernest Kelly of Chicago spent Sunday at his home here.

Don't forget the home bakery sale on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Beebe transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

George Conrad transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

R. B. Godfrey transacted business in Chicago Wednesday.

Miss Mable Higgins of Libertyville, is visiting friends here.

Miss Leonella Taylor is visiting relatives in Chicago this week.

Elmer Harrower visited his grandparents at Lake Bluff Friday.

Misses Dorothy and Marion Lewis of Chicago are visiting relatives here.

Miss Sadie Boulden of Wilmot, is visiting her cousin Miss Jennie Sibley.

Miss Mamie Ryan of Chicago is visiting at the home of Mrs. Huff at this place.

Mrs. Clara Willet visited relatives and friends in Chicago Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Maude Brogan of Kenosha, spent Sunday at the home of her mother here.

Mrs. Lena Gaggin returned home on Monday afternoon after a few days visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Palmer and little daughter are visiting relatives and friends in Chicago this week.

Miss Gladys Archiball of North Dakota, spent last week visiting at the home of Chas. Sibley.

H. C. Hoskins and children of Chicago were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Strahan over Sunday.

Mrs. Herb. Loomis of Chicago, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Haycock, north-east of town.

Officer Pat Burke of Chicago is enjoying his annual vacation with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Rinear of Green Bay, Wis., are visiting the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rinear.

Mrs. Joseph Willie and two children visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Ehlert at Camp Lake over Sunday.

Pearl Harrower returned home on Friday after spending a month with relatives at Waukegan and Lake Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweet and baby of Richmond, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Sweet's sister Mrs. Oliver Cubbon.

David Rae and two daughters Zella and Myrtle of Fargo, North Dakota, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sibley.

The Misses Evelyn Turner of Hebron and Evelyn Stanfield of Racine, visited over Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cubbon.

Don't forget the entertainment in the M. E. church, Sept. 1st, by Rev. Thomas Gale. He is great. Under the auspices of the Epworth League.

Sam Garwood and daughter of Forest Park, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Garwood and other relatives at Channel Lake this week.

Mrs. George Kuhaupt and daughter Viola and Mrs. Clara Johnson and daughter Marie are visiting relatives and friends at Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale Cheap.—Traction engine, cider mill, spring wagon, 200 egg incubator and Retter hot air engine. Inquire of John Horeher, Lake Villa.

Claire Kelly of Chicago, is now enjoying a few weeks vacation. He is spending most of his vacation at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly.

For Sale or Rent.—Seven room cement block house, cement basement, cistern, barn, well, 3 acres of land. Northwest corner of Antioch. Apply O. Olsen.

Rev. and Mrs. Stixrud are Chicago visitors today.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Taylor of Marion Ind. visited at the Chas. Lux home the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Modoff and children of Aurora, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Dupree the past week.

There will be preaching at the Hickory church next Sunday evening as usual. Rev. Stixrud will speak.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hadlock and daughter Edith left today (Thursday) for Elgin where they will spend the remainder of the week.

The best \$2 Work Shoe on the market at Webb's.

Buy a new hat for the Fair, Webb has the latest styles.

Everything in up-to-date Shirts and Ties at Webb's.

Miss Julia Hockney returned home from her brothers at Milwaukee the first of the week.

H. H. Crandall leaves today (Thursday) for a visit with relatives at Rochester, N. Y.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester Whitmore at Ottumwa, Iowa, on Sunday, Aug. 20, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Dobyns of Trevor, visited at the home of Dr. Reading and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brook attended the races at Milwaukee Wednesday.

Carl White of Grayslake stopped off in Antioch Monday on his return home from an auto tour of Wisconsin.

See Alden, Biding & Co. for anything in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

Announcement has been given out that the work of constructing the 35,000 dairy and bottling plant at Gurnee will be started by the Bowman Milk Company of Chicago inside of ten days. Bids for the big plant have been received and it is understood that the contract will soon be let.

FOR SALE.

A three year old Colt. Large size, gentle, sound and all right. Price reasonable. Albert E. Jack.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VanPatten and son were Kenosha visitors Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Story on Tuesday, Aug. 22, a baby girl.

Chase Webb of Waukegan called on Antioch relatives and friends on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Meyers of Michigan City, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Brogan.

Mrs. W. S. Bullock, and daughter of Waukegan, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Nelson, the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts of Iowa City, Iowa, visited the fore part of this week at the Strang and White homes.

There will be dancing at Selzer's Resort at Grass Lake on Saturday evening, Sept. 2. Everybody invited. Music by Haynes orchestra.

George Schanck of Libertyville, has been granted a patent on an advertising device that it is claimed is likely to prove a great success.

Mrs. George Conrad and children left on Wednesday for a three weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Highland Park and Downers Grove.

Mrs. H. F. Kitzron and daughter Bessie who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VanPatten the last two weeks returned to their home in Kenosha Sunday.

Reports are current that Reginald Godfrey is again to enter into business in Grayslake. Surveyors were at work staking off a piece of ground where it is said he will erect a building in which he will conduct his business.—Grayslake Times.

NOTICE.

New Fall and Winter styles are now ready. Select your material, have a Suit, Skirt, Coat or dress made to your own measurements as cheap as you can get them ready-made. I also have ready to wear Furs, Coats, Waists, Petticoats, etc. Will be pleased to show you any time.

Mrs. A. G. Watson.

The One Best Method. There are innumerable methods of courting, but the best method is to be rich.—Frank Richardson.

For High Insteps

The new "bal" lace shoe for men with the short vamp and high toe.

Is the very newest thing in shoe making.

They look like a button but are more roomy over the instep.

A good quality of gunmetal for 3.50

ANTIOCH CASH SHOE STORE

GOOD SHOES

A CAR LOAD OF
HORSES
WANTED

The address is wanted of any one who has good driving horses, not over eight years of age, for sale.

Write or leave your name and address and the number of horses you have for sale, the age, height and color of same, at

NEWS OFFICE,
Antioch, Ill.Fifty Eighth Annual
Lake County
FAIR

Libertyville, Ill.,

Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, '11

A \$4,450.00 Racing Program has been arranged, Fourteen Great Speed Events on the best half-mile track in Northern Illinois

SPECIAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY

2:35 Pace	Purse \$400
2:25 Trot	Purse \$400
2:17 Trot	Purse \$400
Running Race, one-half mile and repeat	Purse \$150

THURSDAY

2:13 Pace	Purse \$400
2:35 Trot	Purse \$400
Three Year Old pace, no entry fee	Purse \$200
Free for All Trot	Purse \$400
Running Race, one mile dash	Purse \$150

FRIDAY

2:22 Pace	Purse \$400
2:18 Trot	Purse \$400
Free for all pace	Purse \$400
Three Year Old Trot, no entrance fee	Purse \$200
Running Race, one half mile and repeat	Purse \$150

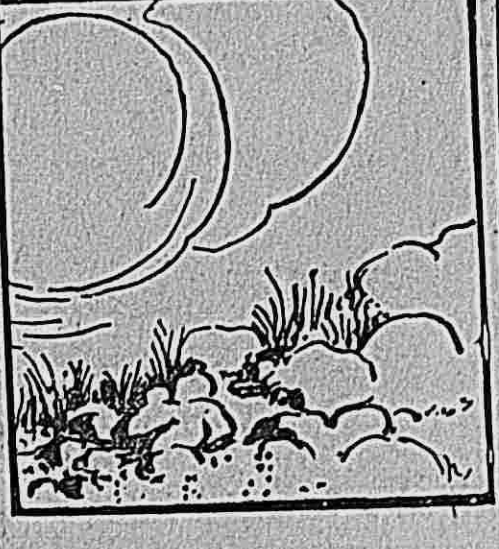
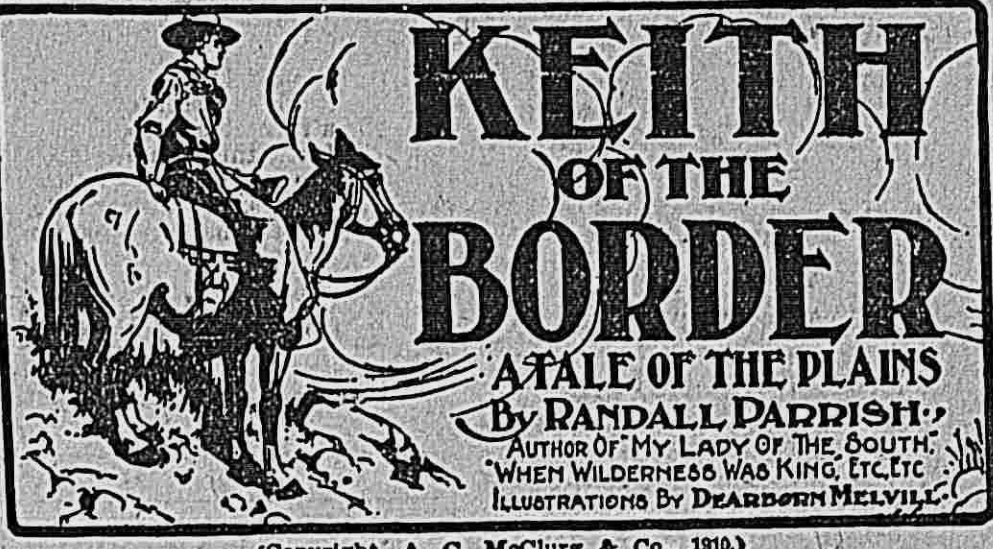
EXHIBITS

The Exhibits this Year will be better and more extensive than ever before

BASE BALL

There will be contests each day, morning and afternoon, between the best teams of the county for liberal purses

Special effort is being made by the management to make the fair this year surpass any previous event, and they promise the best and cleanest fair ever held in Lake County.



SYNOPSIS.

Jack Keith, a Virginian, now a border plainsman, is riding along the Santa Fe trail on the lookout for roaming war parties of savages. He notices a camp fire at a distance and then sees a team attached to a wagon and at full gallop pursued by men on ponies. When Keith reaches the wagon the raiders have massacred two men and departed. He searches the victims finding papers and a locket with a woman's portrait. He resolves to hunt down the murderers. Keith is arrested at Carson City, charged with the murder, his accuser being a ruffian named Black Bart.

CHAPTER IV.

An Old Acquaintance.

The Carson City lock-up was an improvised affair, although a decidedly popular resort. It was originally a two-room cabin with gable to the street, the front apartment at one time a low groggery, the keeper sleeping in the rear room. Whether sudden death, or financial reverses, had been the cause, the community had in some manner become possessed of the property, and had at once dedicated it to the commonweal. For the purpose thus selected it was rather well adapted, being strongly built, easily guarded, and on the outskirts of the town. With iron grating over the windows, the back door heavily spiked, and the front secured by iron bars, any prisoner once locked within could probably be found when wanted. On the occasion of Keith's arrival, the portion abutting upon the street was occupied by a rather miscellaneous assembly—the drunk and disorderly elements conspicuous—who were awaiting their several calls to appear before a local justice and make answer for various misdeeds. Some were pacing the floor, others sat moodily on benches ranged against the wall, while a few were still peacefully slumbering upon the floor. It was a frowsy, disreputable crowd, evincing but mild curiosity at the arrival of a new prisoner. Keith had barely time to glance about, recognizing no familiarity of face amid the mass peering at him, as he was hustled briskly forward and thrust into the rear room, the heavy door closing behind him with the snap of a spring lock.

He was alone, with only the faintest murmur of voices coming to him through the thick partition. It was a room some twelve feet square, open to the roof, with bare walls, and containing no furniture except a rude bench. Still dazed by the suddenness of his arrest, he sank down upon the seat, leaned his head on his hands, and endeavored to think. It was difficult to get the facts marshalled into any order or to comprehend clearly the situation, yet little by little his brain grasped the main details, and he awoke to a full realization of his condition, of the forces he must war against. The actual murderers of those two men on the trail had had their suspicions aroused by his actions; they believed he guessed something of their foul deed, and had determined to clear themselves by charging the crime directly against him. It was a shrewd trick, and if they only stuck to their story, ought to succeed. He had no evidence, other than his own word, and the marshal had already taken from his pockets the papers belonging to the slain man. He had not found the locket hidden under his shirt, yet a more thorough search would doubtless reveal that also.

Even should the case come to trial, how would it be possible for him to establish innocence, and would it ever come to trial? Keith knew the character of the frontier, and of Carson City. The inclination of its citizens in such cases was to act first, and reflect later. The law had but slender hold, being respected only when backed by the strong hand, and primitive instincts were always in the ascendancy, requiring merely a leader to break forth in open violence. And in this case would there be any lack of leadership? Like a flash his mind reverted to "Black Bart." There was the man capable of inciting a mob. If, for some unknown reason, he had sufficient interest to swear out the warrant and assist in the arrest, he would have equal cause to serve those fellows behind him in other ways. Naturally, they would dread a trial, with its possibility of exposure, and eagerly grasp any opportunity for wiping the slate clean. Their real security from discovery undoubtedly lay in his death, and with the "Red Light" crowd behind them they would experience no trouble in getting a following desperate enough for any purpose.

The longer Keith thought the less he doubted the result. It was not then a problem of defence, but of escape, for he believed now that no opportunity to defend himself would ever be allowed. The arrest was merely part of the plot intended to leave him helpless in the hands of the mob. In this Hicks was in no way blamable—he had merely performed his sworn duty, and would still die, if need be, in defence of his prisoner. He was no fool, but only an instrument they had found means of using.

Keith was essentially a man of ac-

tion, a fighter by instinct, and so long accustomed to danger that the excitement of it merely put new fire into his veins. Now that he understood exactly what threatened, all numbing feeling of hesitancy and doubt vanished, and he became instantly alive. He would not lie there in that hole waiting for the formation of a mob; nor would he trust in the ability of the marshal to defend him.

He had some friends without—not many, for he was but an occasional visitor at Carson—who would rally to Hicks's assistance, but there would not be enough on the side of law and order to overcome the "Red Light" outfit, if once they scented blood. If he was to be saved from their clutches, he must save himself; if his innocence was ever established it would be by his own exertions—and he could accomplish this only out yonder, free under the arch of sky.

He lifted his head, every nerve tingling with desperate determination. The low growl of voices was audible through the partition, but there was no other sound. Carson City was still resting, and there would be no crowd nor excitement until much later. Not until nightfall would any attack be attempted; he had six or eight hours yet in which to perfect his plans. He

Aunt Caton's house servant, a black imp of good humor, who begged so hard to be taken back with him to the war. Why, the boy had held his stirrup the next morning when he rode away. The sudden rush of recollection seemed to bridge the years, and that black face became familiar, a memory of home.

"Of course, I remember, Neb," he exclaimed, eagerly, "but that's all years ago and I never expected to see you again. What brought you West and got you into this hole?"

The negro hitched up onto the bench, the whites of his eyes conspicuous as he stared uneasily about—he had a short, squat figure, with excessively broad shoulders, and a face of intense good humor.

"I reckon dat am consider'ble ob a story, Massa Jack, de circumlocution ob which would take a heap ob time to tellin'," he began soberly. "But it happened 'bout dis way. When de Yankees come snoopin' long de East Sho—I reckon maybe it des a yeah aft-er dat time when we done buried de ol' Co'n-el—day burned Missus Caton's house clah to de groun'; de ol' Missus in de Richmond den, an' de few niggers left jest natchally took to de woods. I went into Richmond huntin' de ol' Missus, but, Lawd, Massa Jack,

"I tell you, Massa Jack, it was mighty lonely fo' Neb dem days. I didn't know whar any ob yo' all was, an' it wasn't no fun fo' dis nigger bein' free dat away. I got out ter Independence, Missouri, an' was roustaboutin' on de ribber, when a couple ob men come along what wanted a cook to trabbel wid 'em. I took de job, an' dat's what fetched me here ter Carson City."

"But what caused your arrest?"

"A conjunction ob circumstances, Massa Jack; yes, sah, a conjunction ob circumstances. I got playin' pokah ober in dat 'Red Light,' an' I was doin' fine. I reckon I'd cleaned up mo'n a hundred dollars when I got sleepy, an' started fo' camp. I'd most got dar w'en a bunch ob low white trash jumped me. It made me mad, it did fo' a fact, an' I reckon I carved some ob 'em up befo' I got away. Ennyhow, de marshal come down, took me out ob de tent, an' fetched me here, an' I ben here ebbor sence. I want goin' ter let no low down white trash git all dat money."

"What became of the men you were working for?"

"I reckon dey went on, sah. Dey had 'portent business, an' wouldn't likely wait 'round here jest ter help a nigger. Ain't ennybody ben here ter see me, now, an' I 'spects I've eradicated from dey mem'ry—I 'spects I is."

CHAPTER V.

The One Way.

Keith said nothing for some moments, staring up at the light stealing in through the window grating. His mind once again active. The eyes of the black man had the patient look of a dog as they watched; evidently he had cast aside all responsibility, now that this other had come. Finally Keith spoke slowly:

"We are in much the same position, Neb, and the fate of one is liable to be the fate of both. This is my story—and briefly as possible, he ran over the circumstances which had brought him there, putting the negro's understanding, without wasting any time upon detail. Neb followed his recital with bulging eyes, and an occasional exclamation. At the end he burst forth:

"Yo' say dar was two ob dem white men murdered—one an' ol' man wid a gray beard, an' de odder 'bout thirty? Am dat it, Massa Jack, an' dey had fo' span ob mules, an' a runnin' boss?"

"Yes."

"An' how far out was it?"

"About sixty miles."

"Oh, de good Lawd! and de negro threw up his hands dramatically. "Dat sutt'nly am my outfit! Dat am Massa Walte an' John Sibley."

"You mean the same men with whom you came here from Independence?"

Neb nodded, overcome by the discovery.

"But what caused them to run such a risk?" Keith insisted. "Didn't they know the Indians were on the war path?"

"Sho'; I heard 'em talkin' 'bout dat, but Massa Walte was jest boun' fob to git movin'. He didn't 'pear to be 'traid ob no Injuns; reck'ned dey'd nebbor stop him, dat he knowed ebbor chief on de plains. I reckon dat he did, too."

"But what was he so anxious to get away for?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Power of Praise.

There is one thing which no man, however generously disposed, can give, but which everyone, however poor, is bound to pay. This is praise. He cannot give it, because it is not his own, since what is dependent for its very existence on something in another can never become to him a possession; nor can he justly withhold it, when the presence of merit claims it as a consequence. —Washington Allston.



Greatest Man in the City

How Sherlock Holmes Knew Important Individual Was Brought Up in the Country.

"Hah!" exclaimed Sherlock Holmes.

"Very well, Sherl," said Dr. Watson, "if you wish it, I will hah! But what is the occasion for hahing?"

"Have you noticed that man with the grayish hair and the important manner?"

"Of course, I could not very well help doing so. He would attract attention anywhere."

"He was born in the country and spent his boyhood either on a farm or in a small town."

"What is his name?"

"I don't know."

"If you don't know his name, how have you found out that he was once a country boy? There is no hayseed in his hair, and I can see nothing about him to indicate that he has not always been used to city ways."

"Of course you can't. There isn't anything of that kind about him. But didn't you hear that man who pointed him out a moment ago say he was the greatest man in this great city?"

"Ah, Sherlock, they can't beat you as a deducer. Since you explain it the whole thing is as plain as day."

The oculist should be a happy man. He looks well in other people's eyes.

NOT A BRITISH UNIT IN IT

Irishman Would Not for a Minute Allow the Possibility of Such a Thing.

George Mockler has just returned from an investigation of what coal is costing some of the other cities. He brought this story from Baltimore:

An Irishman there inherited a coal mine up in the state. He immediately entered the lists for one of the big coal contracts and went around to say a good word for his coal.

The man who was letting the contract heard him a moment, and then interrupted with:

"That's all right, but how about British thermal units?"

The other, being new to the coal business, did not know that coal is rated now according to the British thermal units in tests.

"What's that?" he said.

"How many British thermal units are there in your coal?"

The Irishman blinked his eye and snorted a bit.

"British thermal units is it?" he said. "Why there ain't wan in it."

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Little Pitcher

Lady Visitor—I am coming to your mamma's company tomorrow, Tommy.

Tommy—Well, you won't get a good supper.

Tommy's Papa—Tommy, what do you mean, talking like that?

Tommy—Well, you know, pa, you told ma you'd have to get some chicken feed for her old hen party tomorrow.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Gives rest and comfort. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Commuter's Explanation.

The man in the iron mask explained. "They assured me there were no mosquitoes here," he cried.

Cole's Carbolsalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Surely.

"Is that bargain really cut glass?"

"Sure; it was marked down."

WANTED—LIVE MAN to operate business at home; make \$200 weekly; no canvassing; no capital; tremendous demand; money daily. Particulars free. WILLIAM V. BILES, Morgantown, New Mexico.

Even pessimists can see the bright side of a silver dollar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A live goose is worth more than a dead ancestor.



Cement Talk No. 2

Portland Cement does not come from Portland, Maine, or Portland, Oregon, and it was not first made at either of these places. It is called Portland because it was given this name by the Englishman who first made it. He called it Portland because he thought it resembled certain natural deposits on the Isle of Portland in England. Portland Cement is the fine powder produced by pulverizing the clinker resulting from the burning together of various materials of proper chemical composition. In the case of Universal Portland Cement, these raw materials are blast furnace slag and pure limestone. There are many brands of Portland Cement on the market, produced by different manufacturers. Universal's is one of the best known and highest grade Portland Cements. You can always tell it by the name Universal and the blue trade mark printed on each sack. Forty million sacks of Universal are made and used yearly in this country. If you have any concrete work to do, you will make no mistake by using Universal Portland Cement. Universal is for sale by representative dealers everywhere.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

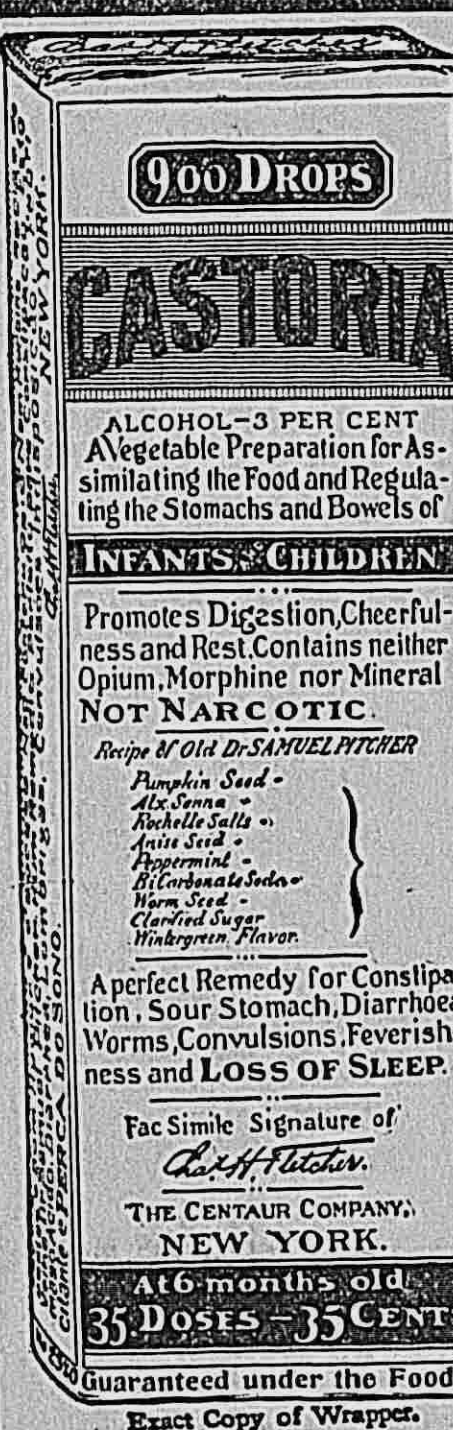
72 W. ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS



Handsome Souvenir of Washington Free

There are more opportunities in the Valley of the Valley, Wash., than in any other section of the U. S. Valley, Wash., the business center, commands a commercial supremacy for a radius of 200 miles and offers an inviting field for the investor and home-seeker; the farmer, dairymen, stock raiser or fruit grower. There are ample openings for thousands of new settlers and all who reside in the surroundings offered by this section before settling elsewhere. The Up-to-the-Point Magazine has just published a beautiful souvenir of this section which we will mail to you FREE. Send your name at once. Add Up-to-the-Point Magazine, Valley of the Valley, Wash.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W.L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' \$2.50 or \$3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes



RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Dr. Talbott was in Chicago Saturday.

John Mitchell spent Sunday in Chicago.

Rev. Arnold and family left Monday on his vacation.

The Lake Villa Hotel gave an amusement and dance at the Hotel grounds Saturday night for the benefit of the Allendale boys.

F. Williams and family and Mr. Sleiger and family are preparing to leave for the southwest soon by horse and wagon over the country.

Miss Fae Potter returned home from the German-American hospital last Tuesday where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

BRISTOL

E. J. Zaun our bank cashier is now sporting a new car.

C. F. Parkins is enjoying a visit from his parents from Detroit, Mich.

C. J. Lawry is erecting an addition to his shop which he will use as a dwelling.

Miss Jessie Shumway was an over Sunday visitor with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Foulke.

Mrs. McMerriek and daughter Pauline visited several days at A. H. Bottlamy's this week.

Mrs. C. B. Gaines who has been visiting friends and relatives in the Northern part of the state returned Saturday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

MILLBURN

A. K. Bain visited friends in Waukegan Sunday.

Chas. Ames returned home from Chicago Wednesday.

J. H. Bonner and family entertained friends from Chicago last week.

Wm. Marsells, who spent the summer at Wm. Thom's has left for Portland, Oregon.

Misses Josephine and Annie Dodge and friend Miss Brenton will leave for Peoria, Ill.

Miss Ruby Gillings won the piano and Miss Ida Straug the watch in the voting contest for the Gazette.

HICKORY

The picnic was well attended.

Mrs. Harry Tillotson will entertain the Aid in September.

Wilson King and family entertained relatives from Chicago last week.

D. B. Webb and wife and Earl Edwards and wife spent Thursday at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Pickles and daughters Edith and Mrs. Wilbur Hunter and son spent Sunday at the Tillotson home.

Learn to Appreciate Home.
"Every traveler has a home of his own and he learns to appreciate it the more from his wanderings."—Charles Dickens

BARKER'S

IS THE MEDICINE FOR
Rheumatism, Coughs
Colds, Catarrh and
LaGrippe. All Dealers

For Sale by B. H. O etron

An Ordinance

Establishing a Village Datum in and for the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois.

BE IT ORDAINED

By the President and board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois.

Section 1. That the Village Datum in and for the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois is hereby established, and is declared to be a plane one hundred (100) feet below the top surface of the north west corner of the door sill on the north side of the water tower in said Village of Antioch, County of Lake and State of Illinois.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in

force from and after its passage and approval.

Section 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Village which are in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Chase Webb,

President of the Village Board.

Passed August 21st, 1911.

Approved August 21st, 1911.

Attest: James H. Reading

Village Clerk Protem.

Approved August 21st, 1911.

R. W. Churchill,

Village Attorney.

They Both Need Them.

New York has shipped 25,000 Bibles to San Francisco. Nobody in New York has any use for Bibles.—Milwaukee Sentinel

STATIONERY

Stop and think. Consider your stationery wants. Are you correctly represented by your stationery? Let us help you to secure a favorable introduction through it. Get the best here. Little things in life often cause much annoyance. Stationery is one of these little things, and the poor kind always displeases. A dainty note, is appreciated by every one. We sell just the materials you want in preparing a pleasing note or letter.

In Boxes, All Sizes

B. J. HOOPER, Druggist
Lake Villa, Ill.

Telephone Connections

CLEARING SALE

As the Oxford Season is nearly over we will on **SATURDAY, AUGUST 26** sell all of our oxfords and pumps at cost. Women's and Misses' patent leather oxfords and two strap pumps and tan pumps and oxfords.

Also men's oxfords in patent and boy's oxfords in tan and gunmetal. This sale will continue for one week

REMEMBER THE DATE AUG. 26

Come one and come all, come early and get a fit.

CITY SHOE STORE

J. R. CRIBB, Proprietor

M. A. HULETT

VETERINARY SURGEON

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

W. J. WHITE

Funeral Director

Lady Assistant

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